

natural position, and the tips of the fingers just out of sight.

3. With arms held straight, swing forward slowly so that the weight of your body is gradually brought to bear upon the patient. The shoulders should be directly over the heel of the hand at the end of the forward swing. Do not bend your elbows. This operation should take about two seconds.

4. Now immediately swing backward so as to remove the pressure completely.

5. After two seconds, swing forward again. Thus repeat deliberately twelve to fifteen times a minute the double movement of compression and release, a complete respiration in four or five seconds.

6. Continue artificial respiration without interruption until natural breathing is restored, if necessary, four hours or longer, or until a physician declares the patient is dead.

7. As soon as this artificial respiration has been started and while it is being continued, an assistant should loosen any tight clothing about the patient's neck, chest, or waist. Keep the patient warm. Do not give any liquids whatever by mouth until the patient is fully conscious.

8. To avoid strain on the heart when the patient revives, he should be kept lying down and not allowed to stand or sit up. If the doctor has not arrived by the time the patient has revived, he should be given some stimulant, such as one teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a small glass of water or a hot drink of coffee or tea, etc. The patient should be kept warm.

9. Resuscitation should be carried on at the nearest possible point to where the patient received his injuries. He should not be moved from this point until he is breathing normally of his own volition, and then moved only in a lying position. Should it be necessary, due to extreme weather conditions, etc., to move the patient before he is breathing normally, resuscitation should be carried on during the time that he is being moved.

10. A brief return of natural respiration is not a certain indication for stopping the resuscitation. Not infrequently the patient, after a temporary recovery of respiration, stops breathing again. The patient must be watched and if natural breathing stops, artificial respiration should be resumed at once.

11. In carrying out resuscitation it may be necessary to change the operator. This change must be made without losing the rhythm of respiration. By this procedure no confusion results at the time of change of operator and a regular rhythm is kept up.

Steps Taken to End Imported Meningitis.—Eight cases of epidemic meningitis appeared early in July among Chinese interned at the United States Immigration station on Angel Island. It is believed that this group of cases represents the last of epidemic meningitis among Orientals in California because, since an executive order was issued by President Hoover, which took effect June 21, migration from Chinese and Philippine Island ports is prohibited except under stringent regulations of the United States Public Health Service. These regulations, as now enforced, will undoubtedly provide adequate safeguard against the importation of cases and carriers of meningitis into Pacific Coast ports and will mark the end, for the time being, of epidemics of this severe disease among Filipino laborers and other groups of workers in California agricultural districts.

The meningitis situation in California at the present time is better than it has been at any period since last fall, when the epidemic now waning made its appearance. A few cases are reported each week in scattered portions of the state, but the arrival of warm weather and the resulting tendency to reduce overcrowding conditions has without doubt played an important part in the termination of the epidemic.

More Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Cases Reported.—Five cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever have been reported to the State Department of Public

Health during the month of July, bringing the total number of cases reported this year to thirteen. This disease, which is transmitted by the common wood tick, produces a severe type of fever which, in some sections of the West, is highly fatal. In California, its presence is confined, almost exclusively, to a few of the counties in the northeastern part of the state. It is more prevalent in Montana than in any other state, but Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada frequently report considerable numbers of cases. It has been specially prevalent in Oregon this year with a high proportion of deaths reported. Control measures are almost exclusively against the wood tick. A vaccine has been developed which promises to be of value in the treatment of the infection and which is available, free of cost, to physicians who attend cases of the disease.

List of Diseases Reportable by Law.—Anthrax, beriberi, botulism, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), chickenpox, Asiatic cholera, coccidioid granuloma, dengue, diphtheria, dysentery (amebic), dysentery (bacillary), encephalitis (epidemic), erysipelas, flukes, food poisoning, German measles, glanders, gonococcus infection,* hookworm, influenza, jaundice (infectious), leprosy, malaria, measles, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, paratyphoid fever, pellagra, plague, pneumonia (lobar), poliomyelitis, rabies (animal), rabies (human), Rocky Mountain spotted (or tick) fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, syphilis, tetanus, trachoma, tuberculosis, tularemia, typhoid fever, typhus fever, undulant (Malta) fever, whooping-cough, and yellow fever.

Quarantinable diseases—Cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, encephalitis (epidemic), leprosy, plague, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, typhus fever, and yellow fever.

Morbidity* — Diphtheria.—Thirty-seven cases of diphtheria have been reported as follows: Alameda County 1, Alameda 1, Oakland 1, Los Angeles County 5, Inglewood 2, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 12, Maywood 2, Merced County 3, Santa Ana 1, Hollister 1, San Francisco 2, San Joaquin County 1, Santa Clara County 1, San Jose 1, Lindsay 2.

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

By C. B. PINKHAM, M.D.
Secretary of the Board

News Items, August and September

The Illinois and Other Diploma Mill Scandals

The inside story of how a diploma and license mill printed spurious certificates and state seals was told last night by a man who admitted, the state's attorney's investigators said, that he had made photostatic copies of the originals for counterfeiting plates. The story, Patrick Roche, chief investigator, said would result in new arrests and indictments immediately. Several Chicago printing and engraving firms were said to have been named. Jacob Crane, formerly a printer of Springfield, Illinois, was seized upon information supplied by Albert Carl Barron, one of seven men identified in the case. Crane, according to Roche, said that diplomas of the Rush Medical College, the Northwestern University Medical School, and the University of Wisconsin Medical School were forged, as well as internes' certificates from the Cook County (Chicago) Hospital and Illinois state licenses and seals. So thorough was the mill, Roche said, that applicants without college education could purchase diplomas and state licenses, both apparently bona fide, to practice in Illinois and elsewhere. More than one thousand fake licenses are said to have been sold for approximately \$2000 each, and diplomas at a still higher price. Barron admitted last night that at his

* From reports received on July 22 and 23 for week ending July 20.

recent indictment and released on bonds, he and Crane had taken the spurious engravings and thrown them into the drainage canal. Roche stated the floor of the canal would be searched today. A statement was obtained from Roche by a "doctor," whose name was not revealed, that he had paid the ring \$8500 for a state license and a "Class A" medical school diploma. Roche declared that the investigators today would question Chicago concerns accused by Crane of having made forged state seals and that, if the charges were substantiated, indictments would be sought (Associated Press dispatch, dated Chicago, August 6).

* * *

That a prison-hatched plot to set up "medical diploma mills" here and elsewhere was uncovered by the arrest of K. Higashi of 111 Bunker Hill Street, was asserted yesterday by Investigator Carter of the State Medical Board. . . . Higashi is a Japanese and has served a term in Leavenworth Federal Prison for illegal narcotic peddling. . . . At the request of Investigator Carter the court fixed bail pending preliminary hearing on the 30th inst. at \$10,000. . . . A Chinese said Higashi offered for \$960 a doctor's diploma which he represented would entitle the buyer legally to peddle dope. . . . Investigator Carter of the State Medical Board investigated from the angle that Higashi had tried to start a "diploma mill." Mr. Carter said Higashi, Meadows (Rush), a doctor, and an Indiana lawyer were convicts together in Leavenworth prison. There, Carter says Higashi told him, the scheme was proposed by the imprisoned doctor, who professed to have good connections with real medical colleges. This doctor, the investigator added, convinced his little clique of inmates that it would be a profitable "racket" to establish a "medical school" in Los Angeles, Mexico, Indiana, and Shanghai, each man to head one. . . . Higashi told Mr. Carter that the doctor in prison said he had connections for establishing branches of the University of Chicago Medical School. . . . When Higashi was apprehended, a medical diploma was found in his possession (Los Angeles Times, July 25, 1929). The diploma referred to as found in Higashi's possession was an excellent replica of the medical diploma issued by the University of Illinois on which was engrossed the name Karatsu Higashi, the date June 1911, with an official seal. This seal Higashi had made in Los Angeles and was seized at the time of the raid on Higashi's office.

* * *

Rush Meadows, former football hero, lawyer and promoter—and just now a prisoner in the county jail—today was linked up with the State Medical Board's investigation of an international "diploma mill," said to have been operating on a huge scale in the sale of spurious physicians' certificates. It was a "prison-hatched" plot, according to Albert Carter, special agent for the . . . State Board of Medical Examiners. . . . Forged diplomas of the University of Illinois, a seal of that institution and papers showing that at least four other schools in the Middle West had figured in the scheme, also were found, the officers reported. . . . J. E. Osborne was chairman of the board of directors of Meadows' Asia Coast Company. The operations of the ring were far-flung, according to Carter, and among those whose names were found. . . . H. W. Downell (Donwell), M.D. of Kansas City was to be questioned. Meadows is in the county jail in default of \$36,000 bail in his most recent escapade in which he is said to have forged the name of former President Coolidge, among others in an alleged extortion plot (Los Angeles Evening Herald, July 24, 1929).

At the July meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners the following action was taken in regard to various licentiates:

Archibald A. Atkinson, M.D., July 18, 1929, guilty of violation of probation, continued to October meeting.

Norman Baker, M.D., July 15, 1929, restored, probation five years.

Roy L. Buffum, M.D., guilty, five years' probation.

Maria Caron, midwife, July 17, 1929, revoked.

Stuart N. Coleman, M.D., July 16, 1929, restored without narcotic privileges.

William S. Fowler, M.D., July 18, 1929, narcotic privilege restored, probation continued.

Norman H. Goodenow, M.D., July 17, 1929, probation five years without narcotic or alcohol permit.

Wendell O. Gregg, M.D., July 18, 1929, probation terminated.

George H. LaBerge, M.D., July 17, 1929, dismissed.

Roy S. Lanterman, M.D., continued to October meeting.

Samuel C. Long, M.D., July 18, 1929, probation terminated.

Wilson McKenery Moore, M.D., July 16, 1929, probation three years without narcotic or alcohol permit.

Leonard M. Pulsifer, M.D., July 16, 1929, probation five years without narcotic permit.

Eugene Rinaldo, M.D., continued to October.

Moses Edwin Smith, M.D., July 16, 1929, revoked.

Ormiston Swayze, M.D., July 17, 1929, probation five years without narcotic permit.

Frederick B. Tapley, M.D., July 17, 1929, revoked.

Paul Traxler, M.D., continued to October meeting.

Irving L. Ward, continued to October meeting.

Joseph T. Wrenn, M.D., July 16, 1929, revoked.

Donald Smith resigned today as the head of the Mendocino State Hospital. He will be succeeded by Charles Sisson. Doctor Smith has headed the institution since 1912 (Pomona Progress Bulletin, July 8, 1929).

Branded by prosecutors as members of a widespread ring dealing in fraudulent medical licenses, seven men were indicted by the Cook County grand jury today, and four of them were under arrest tonight—one in Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania), one in St. Louis, one in Springfield (Illinois), and the other here. Operations of the seven are said to have extended over several states and a period of about three years. Licenses, it is charged, were sold to persons not entitled to them for from \$600 to \$3000. Barron, when arrested, was carrying a suitcase full of fake licenses and a stock of seals, officers asserted. Among the licenses issued it is charged were scores to graduates of a medical school in Connecticut, which was closed after an investigation (Associated Press dispatch, dated Chicago, July 14, printed in the San Francisco Examiner, July 15, 1929).

Dr. Rose G. Boido, woman physician, today was charged with murder as the result of the death of Dorothy Paul, 22, stenographer, from an alleged illegal operation (International News Service dispatch, dated Los Angeles, July 31, published in the San Francisco Examiner, August 1, 1929).

According to report of Special Agent Davidson, Lai Tai Bong, Chinese herbalist of Stockton, pleaded guilty in that city on July 3 to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

According to the Napa Journal of June 21, 1929, W. Leighton Bonner, referred to as "one of the most notorious bank crooks in the entire nation," was arrested in connection with an asserted charge of swindling banks. The Board of Medical Examiners has a very complete history of the operations of "Dr." Bonner, referred to as a confidence man who has talked his way in affluence from Mexico to Canada

and from the Mississippi to the Pacific. His police record, which is rather comprehensive, classes him as Gentry, Gentran, and Robinson. Special Agent Davidson of the Board of Medical Examiners declares that evidence shows that, although Bonner is married, he has a girl in every port, all highly in love with him and all studying Spanish so they can go to Mexico with him. According to a press dispatch dated Napa, July 31, 1929, printed in the San Francisco *Examiner* of August 1, 1929, "W. L. Bonner, self-asserted medico and dapper heartbreaker, was sentenced to serve five years in San Quentin by Superior Judge Percy S. King today after he had pleaded guilty to having defrauded a local bank out of \$50."

Charged with vagrancy and operating a massage parlor without a license, Anna Bouk, 44 years of age, was arrested at 421 H. W. Hellman Building, yesterday by police officers Quinn and Sparks, and Bert Humison, chief inspector of the Chiropractic Board (Los Angeles *Times*, June 18, 1929). (Previous entries May 1929.)

Dr. R. L. Buffum, prominent Long Beach physician, was acquitted of a charge of alleged violation of the state narcotic law by a jury last night which returned its verdict of not guilty at 7:40 p. m., after deliberating less than an hour and a half (Long Beach *Press Telegram*, June 22, 1929). (Previous entries, April 1929.)

The United States Circuit Court here today has granted a new trial to Dr. George A. Buhler of Los Angeles, who was convicted last December of conspiring to mulct investors in Salt Lake potash lands (San Francisco *Call*, July 2, 1929). (No record of license in California.)

Diploma mill charges brought the arrest last night of Dr. Charles A. Cale, president of the Chiropractic College at 1406 West Seventh Street. The arrest followed charges that chiropractic diplomas were being sold on a state-wide scale to inexperienced practitioners. . . . Today, however, a sweeping investigation of Doctor Cale's methods in operating his college is to be launched by the district attorney's office (Los Angeles *Examiner*, July 31, 1929).

Y. L. Chan, alias Say Sang, operating a Chinese herbalist firm, Chang & Kong, was reported recently as having pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act in the city of Stockton and fined \$100 and given a suspended jail sentence of ninety days. (Previous entry, January 1928.)

A license as chiropractor does not entitle the holder to prescribe medicine for another who is ill or to treat a person by means of diagnosis or prescription, and when he does so he is attempting to practice medicine within the province of the state Medical Practice Act, the District Court of Appeal has ruled in the case of Manuel Machado of Santa Barbara, who appealed from a conviction in the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County for practicing medicine without a license. Machado, in his appeal, contended the trial court made prejudicial error in failing to permit his attorneys to introduce evidence that he is a duly licensed chiropractor. He further contended that his case should have been tried under the state Chiropractic Act of 1923. The Appellate Court held that a review of the evidence showed that Machado, regardless of any license he had, practiced medicine and that, since he is not a licensed medical practitioner, he rightly was found guilty of violating the state medical law. Judgment of the trial court was affirmed (Los Angeles *Journal*, July 4, 1929). (Previous entries, May 1929; June 1929.)

Trial of Dr. I. Jesse Citron, Beverly Hills physician, under federal indictment on a charge of

illegally issuing prescriptions for narcotics, yesterday was set for December 10 by United States Judge James. The doctor is asserted to have issued prescriptions with which Alma Rubens, motion picture actress, obtained narcotics (Los Angeles *Times*, July 30, 1929).

Charged with practicing medicine without a license, warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of J. P. Conway, Chico Indian "medicine man," and Sam Lee, Fifth Street Chinese herbalist. The warrants were sworn to by J. W. Davidson, state officer. The herbalist was arrested and was released on \$500 cash bail. The other man went out of Chico yesterday, and officers are awaiting his return to serve the warrant (Chico *Recorder*, July 9, 1929).

The recent decision of *Brown vs. Shortlidge*, California Appeals (April 18, 1929), 277 Pac. 134, is of primary importance as indicating a progressive step in a departure from the almost universal rule that malpractice can only be established through expert testimony. . . . In the very recent case of *Regan vs. Zimmerman*, decided March 25, 1929, and found in 276 Pac. 107, the Supreme Court strongly implied that when necessary the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur* will be applied in cases of the kind. In that case the question involved the use of an x-ray machine, but the reasoning is equally applicable to the use of any mechanical machine (Los Angeles *Journal*, June 24, 1929).

Unable to locate Melvin Richards, chief state witness, investigators asked today for the dismissal of charges against Dr. J. C. Cowle, head of the Cowle Chiropractic School, and the request was granted. . . . The chiropractor was accused of practicing without a state license. . . . Richards disappeared recently, Humison charged, at which time he told his employer he was going to leave the state and "get things fixed" so he would not have to testify (C. N. S. Press dispatch, dated Los Angeles, July 2, printed in the Pasadena *Post*, July 2, 1929).

According to reports, Bertha Feldheiser pleaded guilty in the court of Los Angeles, July 26, 1929, to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, said sentence being suspended for six months.

Following the death of a 23-year-old girl, Dr. G. W. Darrow, Azusa physician, and Harry Smith, twenty, 4925 Malta Street, are held in the county jail on suspicion of murder. Jennie Peterson, twenty-three, 918 South Breed Street, died of an illegal operation, Deputy Sheriffs Gompert and Crowshorn say, in the office of Doctor Darrow. The two suspects say the girl died before any surgery had been performed (Los Angeles *Record*, July 24, 1929). Dr. G. W. Darrow, Azusa physician, was indicted by the county grand jury yesterday on a charge of murder growing out of the death of Mrs. Jennie Peterson, twenty-three, of 918 South Breed Street, from an asserted illegal operation (Los Angeles *Examiner*, July 27, 1929).

George O. (Doc) De Moss, train robbery suspect, now held for California authorities at Kankakee, Illinois, on a charge of highway robbery, has a war record, it was revealed here today. Presidio records show the suspect was stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, as an emergency medical officer as late as 1919. Further details of his war service are vague. De Moss is charged by authorities of San Jose, California, with luring a San Francisco vegetable buyer to a lonely road near San Jose and, with the help of

accomplices, robbing him of \$1500. He was arrested by Illinois authorities in company with R. E. Fleagle, whom authorities say has been definitely identified as one of the three bandits who held up a Southern Pacific train near Baypoint, California, several months ago (United Press dispatch, dated San Francisco, July 30, printed in the *Sacramento Bee*, July 30, 1929).

H. H. Gormley, who says he was a practicing physician in New York for a number of years, but who holds no license to practice in California, today pleaded not guilty to a charge of selling a headache preparation containing narcotics (*Sacramento Bee*, August 7, 1929). A report from the New York Board of Medical Examiners relates the revocation on January 1, 1925, of Harry H. Gormley's license to practice, based upon conviction of filing of false certificate of death, following which he is alleged to have been sentenced to a term of not less than fifteen months in the New York penitentiary.

Because he is said to have lured a former dope addict back to the habit, Dr. Herbert Graham of 1628 Electric Avenue, Venice, today faced felony charges for narcotic selling. His arrest was engineered by the addict's wife, police report. The woman, whose name has been withheld, found her husband had been buying dope and arranged with Policewoman Mary Ross to make another purchase last night, when Doctor Graham was arrested and a large quantity of drugs was seized (*Los Angeles Herald*, July 9, 1929).

Preparation of an initiative measure for the 1930 general election, designed further to regulate chiropractic practitioners in California, was the major business before the Progressive Chiropractic Association of California as it opened its annual convention at the state capital today (*Sacramento Bee*, July 12, 1929).

George Johnson, charged under the Medical Practice Act, yesterday withdraw his plea of not guilty entered in the police court some time ago and entered a plea of guilty. . . . Police Judge Cecil S. Johnson sentenced Johnson to pay a fine of \$100 and to serve six months in the county jail, the jail term being suspended on condition that he leave the state and stay away for at least two years. . . . Johnson was arrested some weeks ago in a drive on men alleged to be practicing medicine here without licenses and in other ways violating the law (*Stockton Record*, July 11, 1929). (Previous entries, February 1926; September 1926; January 1927; March 1927.)

Dr. J. Morris Kalmus of New York was arrested here today, charged with promoting a physicians' license racket. The authorities state that Kalmus has confessed (Universal Service dispatch, dated Chicago, July 4, printed in the *San Francisco Examiner*, July 5, 1929).

Erich M. Kammeyer, San Diego optometrist, paid a \$100 fine imposed yesterday in the superior court by Judge Griffin, following conviction of violating the state Medical Practice Act. In addition, Kammeyer must no longer advertise himself as a specialist in nervous disorders, and was placed on a year's probation. A licensed optometrist, Kammeyer exceeded the scope of his license, the jury decided, in practicing a method of his own in treating optical ailments (*San Diego Union*, July 21, 1929).

Dr. O. A. Kvello, physician of Hemet, was found guilty of driving while intoxicated here today. A jury in the superior court of Judge O. K. Morton recommended that Doctor Kvello spend six months in the Riverside road camp prison in the San Jacinto mountains (Press dispatch, dated Riverside, July 26, printed in the *Los Angeles Record*, July 26, 1929). (Previous entry, May 1926.)

Dr. William A. Lang, 68, was arrested in his office in Long Beach yesterday, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bertha Rudersdorf, 25-year-old wife of W. C. Rudersdorf, 112 Magnolia Avenue, that city. Mrs. Rudersdorf died at the Seaside Hospital of peritonitis, which is alleged to have resulted from an illegal operation (*Los Angeles Examiner*, July 13, 1929).

Dr. Manuel Machado, formerly a chiropractic practitioner in this city, was arrested in Los Angeles Tuesday on a complaint of E. R. Trigueira, 717 South Broadway, Santa Maria, charging grand theft; . . . that Machado had obtained the sum of \$25 from him under false pretenses (*Santa Maria Vidette*, June 14, 1929). (Previous entries, December 1928; May 1929; June 1929.)

Recent reports from Glendale relate that an individual calling himself Dr. William Manella and telling fanciful tales of his affluence, medical credentials, etc., is alleged to be issuing fraudulent checks. The records of the Board of Medical Examiners show that in 1917 William Manella was reported as having been fined \$200 and sent to the house of correction at Chicago for one year on a charge of practicing without a license, it being further related that he has served six years in the penitentiary in Pennsylvania, three years in Nebraska, and fifteen months in California. The California Criminal Identification Bureau records show, under various aliases, that he has been in and out of prisons during the period of 1913 to date. His California record shows him to be San Quentin No. 26645, and Folsom No. 12137. Recent reports relate that about July 29 Manella was issuing fraudulent checks from Kingman, Arizona. Manella is described as about five feet five, weighing about 130 pounds, speaking with a decidedly foreign accent, and a plausible talker. Licentiatees are warned to notify the police immediately in case he makes an approach. Reported in custody in Denver, Colorado.

Florentine Poras was charged with practicing medicine without a license in a complaint issued at the district attorney's office yesterday. The complaint was signed by J. W. Davidson of the Board of Medical Examiners (*Fresno Republican*, July 25, 1929).

An individual who registered at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, on or about March 30, 1929, as Dr. H. M. Stewart, Boston, Massachusetts, was subsequently arrested by police on a charge of defrauding an innkeeper and sentenced to six months in the county jail, according to Investigator Davidson of the Board of Medical Examiners. It is reported that his true name is Henry M. Bullfinch. His police record shows that he issued a fraudulent check on the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, in March 1925 for \$185.40, and that he was formerly employed by the Lubricant Laboratories, Inc., Boston. He is alleged to have represented himself to be a doctor "all over the country and left a train of bad checks behind him wherever he has been."

Dr. William P. Seibert, drugless physician of 1611 Huntington Drive, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Mangerima on a warrant charging the physician with making a false oath in bankruptcy. . . . Doctor Seibert is alleged to have assigned an expensive automobile to his cousin, Emma Diener, prior to going through bankruptcy in 1927 (*Los Angeles Examiner*, July 27, 1929). (Previous entries, June 1926; August 1926.)

Sai Sang, alias Dr. Chan, fifty-one, 718 East Main Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by State Medical Inspector Davidson on a charge of practicing medicine without a license (*Stockton Record*, July 24, 1929).